Henry C. Stuart Reads Inaugural Address to General Assembly

STATE'S BIG MEN AT JOINT SESSION

Jurists and Congressmen See Oaths Administered to Five State Officials.

CROWDED GALLERY ATTENDS

City Judges Swear In Harman, James, Pollard, Koiner and Stearnes.

An hour before the inauguration of Governor Stuart, on the south portico, both houses of the General Assembly convened in joint session in the hall of the House of Delegates to witness the swearing in of five major State officials: A. W. Harman, Jr., State Treasurer; B. O. James, Secretary of the Commonwealth; John Garland Pollard, Attorney-General; George W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture, and R. C. Stearnes, Superintendent of Pub-lic Instruction.

Speaker Cox, of the House of Delegates, called the joint session to order at 11:30 o'clock. The whole lower floor was reserved for the members of the two houses and relatives of the participants in the exercises of the day, and every seat was occupied halt an hour before the gavel of Speaker Cox set in motion the morning's cere-

Gallery Holds Crowd.

In the gallery were crowded the lucky 800 that, through bonds of kinship or friendship, had been provided with tickets of admission to the Capi-tol. More than 100 others who had gained entrance to the building were turned away from the doors of the House of Delegates, where, under orders from the sergeant-at-arms, the areas and aisles were kept open for the ingress and egress of the State

officers.

The Senate had been convened at 10:30 o'clock by President Pro Tem. Echols, and had taken recess until after the inauguration. At 11:15 o'clock the order was given to fall in for the two-by-two procession to the other side of the Capitol. The procession got under way ten minutes later, and, headed by Sergeant-at-Arms Watkins, filed slowly into the chamber of the lower house.

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At the door of the hall of the House of Delegates, Colonel Newhouse, door-keeper of the House, received the Sentar, announcing to Speaker Cox the arrival of that body. The members of the lower house rose to greet the Sentar of the lower house rose to greet the Sentar of the lower house reserved in front of the Speaker's desk.

OI TIOGRESSIVE Leadership.

Governor Henry C. Stuart read his inaugural address yesterday to a great multitude gathered in the Capitol Square, members of the General Assembly and a distinguished company of the lower house rose to greet the Sentar read his inaugural address yesterday to a great multitude gathered in the Capitol Square, members of the General Assembly and a distinguished company of the lower house rose to greet the Sentar read his inaugural address yesterday to a great multitude gathered in the Capitol Square, members of the General Assembly and a distinguished company of the lower house rose to greet the Sentar read his inaugural address yesterday to a great multitude gathered in the Capitol Square, members of the General Assembly and a distinguished company of the lower house rose to greet the Sentar read his inaugural address yesterday to a great multitude gathered in the Capitol Square, members of the General Assembly and a distinguished company of the lower rose to greet the Sentar read his authous certainly would, result in large increases in assessments of property that could not, from its nature, go into hiding, such as real estate, without bringing into contribution any fair proportion of intangible property, thus aggravating, rather than relieving, existing inequalities.

Points of Governor Stuart's Address.

State and county boards of tax equalization, and vigorous steps to distribute the burdens and benefits of government with approximate

A corporation policy unyielding in enforcement of the rights of the public as to service, facilities and charges, with equal protection for corporations from undue burdens and exactions.

Uniform system of accounting for all officers handling State funds. supported by itemized statements of receipts and disbursements, as a protection against dishonesty and extravagance.

Modification of the fee system where the amounts now collected yield an amount in excess of liberal compensation for the responsibility incurred and the duties performed.

Prompt enactment of a law which will give primaries the same safeguards as general elections; party registration, and primaries at public expense, to enable men of small means to be candidates for office.

An addition to the number of higher institutions of learning of an institution for the education of women, in such manner and at such time as may be practicable.

Use of university and college professors already in the employment of the State as expert advisers in matters of legislation.

Harmony and co-operation between the agricultural college at Blacksburg and the State Department of Agriculture at Richmond, or else the abolition of one or the other,

Vigorous steps to enlarge the pure food department to protect the public from spurious articles of merchandise and harmful drugs.

More careful scrutiny of expenditures of road money raised by bond issues, and more careful maintenance of roads so constructed. Increasing recognition of the claims of Confederate soldiers and

Rigid requirement for the registration of lobbyists, with the imposi-

tion of a substantial license tax.

Child labor laws and a workmen's compensation act.

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Virginia's New Executive Places Even Distribution of Tax Burden as Paramount Subject for Consideration-Would Place Virginia in Position of Progressive Leadership.

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left to the action of the local authorities.

A plan of equalization conceived and executed as I have indicated would, in my opinion, reduce to a minimum and distribute as evenly as possible the necessary burdens on all taxpayers. The rate of taxation on all classes of property would then be low enough to satisfy any patriotic citizen who recognizes the fact that one dollar in every seven we collect goes to the discharge of an ante-bellum debt. Exemptions and abnormally low rates are only possible in States which are not only out of debt, but which have large fixed sources of revenue independent of that derived by direct taxation of the citizen.

Square Deal for Corporations.

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Square Deal for Corporations.

The co-operation of the Corporation Commission, whose duty it is to assess the property of public service corporations, is, of course, essential to the accomplishment of any desired reform. I may as well say in this connection that, in dealing with public service corporations, I favor a policy which, while vigorous and unyielding in the enforcement of the rights of the public as to service, facilities and charges therefor, will be equally so in the protection of the corporations.

If it should be found impossible to devise any effective plan of tax reform involving equalization and at the same time guarding the owners of the several classes of property against discrimination, there should be legislation providing for such segregation of the subjects of taxation as the Constitution contemplates, so framed as to give compensation to counties and cities surrendering an undue share of the taxable values upon which they subsist, and upon which have been predicated their obligations. Segregation is the only alternative to the plan tentatively suggested, and of which I have undertaken to give only the bareest outline.

Some Other Lexislation.

tentatively suggested, and of which I have undertaken to give only the barest outline.

Some Other Legislation.

Besides taxation, there are other matters which must receive attention if a truly progressive policy is to be enforced—a policy consistent with the principles of the new freedom declared in the early days in the political charters written by Mason and Jefferson and now being rediscovered and recestablished under the wise and patriotic ieadership of another great Virginian. Some of these matters may now be enumerated.

There should be legislation which will provide a uniform system of accounting and require itemized statements of all receipts and disbursement of public funds, supported by vouchers, to be used in every department of the State government, including bureaus, institutions and boards, and by State and local officials. Such legislation, which should not be delayed, will be in line with the practice of many of the States, and will assimilate the methods of conducting the business of our government to the methods employed by prudent and experienced men in their private business. That there will be some expense incident to its operation furnishes no valid objection to a departure which is fully justified as providing an essential means of protection against dishonesty and extravagance.

There should be a modification of the present fee system applicable to cases where the fees now collected yield an amount in excess of a liberal compensation to the officer for the responsibility incurred and service performed by himself and by his necessary deputies and assistants. The excess, less a commission for its collection, should, of course, be paid into the treasury. No plan should be thought of which would threaten injustice to any class of officials or any individual of that class.

Purity of Elections.

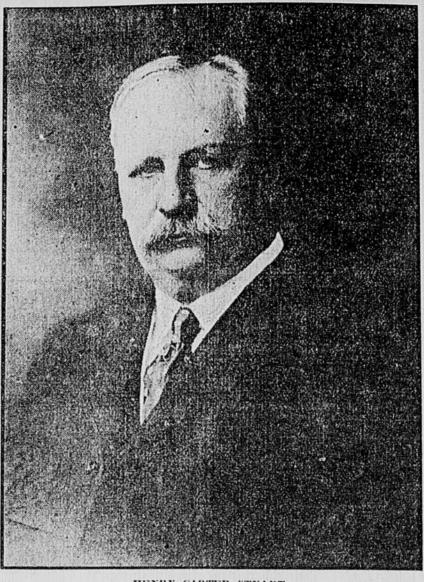
It goes without saying that the law

of this power.

Changes in Good Ronds Law.

That better public highways would he of enormous advantage to the State is universally conceded. In a future communication to the General Assembly I shall recommend some changes in the present plan under which roads are being built by the State and counties acting together, which has passed the experimental stage, with a view not only to enlarging its efficiency and promoting economy, but to introducing in the plan an element of flexibility which will make possible its application in more or less isolated communities, where, while expensively constructed new roads are still out of the question, nevertheless substantial improvement of the existing roads is entirely practicable. Meanwhile, drawing upon my own experience and observation, I wish to sound a note of warning against the spirit of enthusiasm so often manifested on this subject being limited to raisong money for road purposes by the sale of bonds, and taking little account of the great care needed to prevent its wasteful expenditure in the work of construction or the loss of the investment which it represents, by the failure to keep in remain in the martily in favor of increased and increasing recognition of the sacred claims of Confederate soldiers and their widows his power. Changes in Good Roads Law.

I am heartily in favor of the and increasing recognition of the sacred claims of Confederate soldiers s and Associate
8 A. M. to 8 P. M. As a recommended by the Virginia GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA



State Bar Association, and indorsed in principle by the American Bar Asso-ciation.

To Register Lobbyists. I advocate the enactment of a rigid tion of lawyers and others employed in connection with the enactment of legislation, and the imposition of a substantial license tax upon that occupation. There should be unity of action in the General Assembly—legislative team work, so to speak—in the consideration of all measures, including the careful scrutiny of every proposition, in order that the public interests may be guarded from selfish and univerself in the care of the health and welfare of the care of the health and welfare of its children, so far as the same can be justive promoted by legislation. I favoriegislation fairly limiting and conditioning the employment of any child under the age of fourteen years in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, factories, workships and mines.

I also favor the enactment of a statute which will prevent any child under the age of fourteen years and any female, from being permitted to work more than ten hours in any one day of the curb, but they massed against the care of the near of the condition of police kept the crowds back to the square until the favories of the Court of the curb but they massed against the care of the health and welfare of the curb but they massed against the care of the health and as far as the eye could see to the west the throngs were lined in the distance, with a wide avenue contrived between. Failing to get a view from the ground, men and street urchins clambered into the ancient trees of the Square. The City Hall, the building of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, Richmond Hotel and even the equestrian statue of Washington were black with people peering from cornice ledge and window. A strong corni in connection with the enactment of

often affect other tissues and impair their healthy action.

Scott's Emulsion stands alone as nature's corrector of throat troubles; its cod liver oil is speedily converted into germresisting tissue - the glycerine is curative and healing, while the combined emulsion upbuilds the forces to avert the weakening influence which always follow throat troubles.

New Market. As personal escort to Governor Stuart they brought up the

rear of the procession, the Governor

and ex-Governor, the outgoing staff of colonels, members of the House and Senate inaugural committee following

Halted for Governor Stuart. Turning south on Fifth, with the vanguard lying on Grace Street, the procession halted at that point to await

the coming of Governor Stuart. With Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson,

he had waited at the home of Dr. Geo. Ben Johnston for the inaugural parade. He was escorted to his carriage by ex-Governor Mann, and the two sat

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ASSUMES OFFICE

dled away, the Governor and his famdied away, the Governor and his family were escorted to the Executive Mansion, taking with them Mrs. J. E. B. Stuart, widow of the Confederate cavairy general, who was an uncle of Virginia's new executive. Mrs. Stuart bore as her proudest possession into her new home the Bible on which her husband had pledged his faith to serve his Commonwealth to the best of his ability.

Outgoing Governor Takes Part.

Dutgoing Governor Takes Part.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Mann took an active and gracious part in welcoming the new administration. Having made all their preparations for leaving the mansion, the retiring Governor left a last instruction for forwarding his mail to the law offices he will open during this week in the Mutual Building, and went to take his place in the inaugural parade. Mrs. Mann, accompanied by her son, William Hodges Mann, Jr., occupied a seat of honor at the joint session of the General Assembly, when the oath of office was administered to a number of State officials, and later sat with her husband on the platform during Governor Stuart's address.

Freed at last of the burden and responsibility of a vexatious position, in which the occupant is importuned at every turn by the friends of those seeking political advancement or excape from the penalties of the law, the retiring Governor, having received the official commendation of the people of Virginia, through their representatives in the General Assembly, for the manner in which he has executed his trust, gladly laid down the reins of office and welcomed his successor. Judge and Mrs. Mann will for the present make their home in Petersburg, and the former Governor will be associated with his son in the practice of law in Richmond.

Ceremolics Carefully Planued.

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Ceremoles Carefully Planued.

The ceremonies had been carefully planned by the inaugural committee with a wonderful attention to detail, and were executed that way. From the moment Judge Mann left the Executive Mansion as the retiring Governor, until Governor Stuart entered the front door of the building that is to be his home for the next four years, there was not a moment of disorder or confusion as to any of the arrangements. Accompanied by the State militia and the Virginia Military Institute cadets, the retiring Governor rode forth from the square with his military aide, Adjutant-General W. W. Sale. At the

police bicycle corps. Immediately behind came Grand Marshal Colonel R. F.
Leedy, with Lieutenant-Colonel Allen
Potts, chief aide, and other staff officers. The Blues fell in behind them, and then, in order, came the Plakeren. ficers. The Blues fell in behind them, and then, in order, came the Richmond Howitzers, the First Regiment, the Benedictine College Company, and then with a now fountain pen to treasured as mementos of the occasion. the sturdy sons of Virginia Military Institute, worthy followers of those who went so gallantly to their death at

Great Crowd Hears Address. The crowd in the square was many times that which could hear the inaugural address, and many thousands gathered about the militia companies awaiting the review, while a dense throng listened with deep interest to the speech. Mr. Stuart read his address, his voice becoming clearer as he proceeded, and he was heard distinctly by the crowd in front. He appeared to be in the best of health, and ready for the burden of responsibility which the

office entails. Without effort at oratory and with-out attempting to elicit applause, Mr. Stuart laid clearly before the people of Virginia and their representatives by ex-Governor Mann, and the two sat side by side. Following them, came Brigadier-General C. C. Vaughan, Jr., and Adjutant-General W. W. Sale together, and Lieutenant-Governor Ellyson and Senator Echols. The street was congested with people, and when the sturdy man from the Southwest appeared in the doorway with his pro
(Continued on Eleventh Page.)